

# PUT

**PUS-TULE**. *n. f.* [*pus-tula*, Fr. *pus-tula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a pustule; an effluence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pus-tules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arb.*  
**PUS-TULOUS**. *adj.* [from *pus-tula*.] Full of pustules; pimply.  
To **PUT**. *v. a.* [of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius*.]

1. To lay or repose in any place.  
God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen. ii. 8.*  
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex. iv. 15.*  
If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field;  
of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex. xxiii. 5.*  
In these he *put* two weights.  
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep.  
When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar. v. 40.*  
Four speedy cherubims.  
*Milton.*  
*Put* all your other subjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estr.*

2. To place in any situation.  
Before we will lay by our just born arms,  
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,  
Or add a royal number to the dead.  
*Shakep.*  
*Put* me in a surety with thee. *Job xvii. 3.*  
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*  
He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job xix. 13.*  
As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even to we speak, not as pleasing men, but God.  
*1 Thes. ii. 4.*  
They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Ser. l. 42.*  
He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen. xlii. 17.*  
She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut. xxii. Daniel said, put these two aside. Sus. v. 51.*  
Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*  
This question ask'd *put* me in doubt. *Milton.*  
So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,  
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*  
Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

3. To place in any state or condition.  
He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*  
Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*  
As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grays will maintain them. *Mort.*  
If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.  
How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. *2 Kings.*  
God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. *1 Chr. v. 20.*  
5. To trust; to give up.  
Thou shalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Ex. xxix. 24.*  
6. To expose; to apply to any thing.  
A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*  
7. To push into action.  
Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*  
When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.  
Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. *1 Sam. viii. 16.*  
No man, having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke ix. 62.*  
Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut. xii. 18.*  
Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*  
The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Duplew.*  
The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*  
I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 75.*  
9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.  
I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakep.*

10. To cause; to produce.  
There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to make. *Locke.*  
11. To comprise; to consign to writing.  
Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chr.*  
12. To add.  
Whatever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccl. iii. 14.*  
13. To place in a reckoning.  
If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*  
That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*  
14. To reduce to any state.  
Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*  
This dishonour you no more,  
Than to take in a town with gentle words,  
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakep.*  
And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Lev. xxvi. 8.*  
With well-doings ye may *put* to silence foolish men. *1 Pet.*  
The Turks were in every place *put* to the world, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Old.*  
Some modern authors, observing what fruits they have been *put* to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.  
Those that *put* your bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*  
The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that talk. *Boyle.*  
He *put* to proof his high supremacy. *Milton.*  
When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon reveals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*  
We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plain. *Tillotson.*  
Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*  
They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To propose; to state.  
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chr. ii. 24.*  
*Put* it thus—unfold to Status straight,  
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late: *Dryden.*  
He'll stare.  
The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate. *Swift.*  
I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice. *Swift.*  
I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup> 576.*

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*Put* up your sword; if this young gentleman  
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakep.*  
He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex. xxii.*  
Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*  
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you.  
He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together these ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*  
When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

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To bear you from your palace-yard by night,  
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*  
The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*  
20. To offer; to advance.  
I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brains money in a payment. *Dryden.*  
Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*  
21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.  
He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*  
22. To *PUT* by. To turn off; to divert.  
Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*  
A fright hath *put* by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Crew's Caspual.*  
23. To *PUT* by. To thrust aside.  
Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*  
Was the crown offer'd him thrice?  
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it by thrice,  
Every time gentler than other. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*  
Jonathan had died for being so,  
Had not just God *put* by th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*  
When I drove a thrust, home as I could,  
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it by,  
And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*  
24. To *PUT* down. To baffle; to repress; to crush.  
How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shakep.*  
25. To *PUT* down. To degrade.  
The greedy thirst of royal crown  
Stir'd Porrex up to *put* his brother down. *Pa. Queen.*  
The king of Egypt *put* Jchoahaz down at Jerusalem. *2 Chr.*  
26. To *PUT* down. To bring into disuse.  
Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*  
With copper collars and with brawny backs,  
Quite to *put* down the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*  
27. To *PUT* down. To confute.  
We two saw you four set on four; mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
28. To *PUT* forth. To propose.  
Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judg.*  
29. To *PUT* forth. To extend.  
He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*  
30. To *PUT* forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant.  
An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves; whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He said, let th' earth  
*Put* forth the verdant grass, herb yielding feed,  
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*  
31. To *PUT* forth. To exert.  
I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton.*  
In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength.  
We should *put* forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*  
32. To *PUT* in. To interpose.  
Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*  
33. To *PUT* in practice. To use; to exercise.  
Neither gods nor man will give content,  
To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*  
34. To *PUT* off. To divert; to lay aside.  
None of us *put* off our cloaths, saying that every one *put* them off for washing. *Nehem. iv. 23.*  
*Put* off thy shoes from off thy feet. *Ex. ii. 5.*

17. To form; to regulate.  
18. To reach.

# PUT